



SOME TYPES OF GREATER NEW YORKERS.

BIG CITY SHOULD NOT BECOME A STATE.

TO the Editor of the Journal:—My opinion of the Charter generally was sufficiently expressed in a report I signed as a member of the Commission recommending its passage by the Legislature. The most urgent need of the Greater New York is the election of an honest and intelligent government next fall. If we can elect an honest and intelligent government, the city will advance with rapid strides. If we do not, no one can tell what its condition will be. In my opinion the Greater New York should not be made a State.

B. F. TRACY.



the name of the president, John E. Parsons. The Real Estate Exchange, which has been the prime mover against consolidation, will probably be represented at the conference by John E. Doyle, chairman of the Committee of Fifty, appointed to oppose consolidation. Alfred E. Marling, president of the exchange, Richard Doerries and Alfred T. White, William E. Rogers, formerly State Railroad Commissioner, is expected to attend as the representative of

Governor before he acts on it. No conclusion will be reached till the Tuesday night conference. The opposition in Brooklyn has about tired of its undertaking. When Mayor Gleason received the charter yesterday he said he would send it back to Albany with his approval just as soon as he could. As Long Island City is of the third class, it is necessary that the charter be approved by the Common Council as well as the Mayor. The majority of the Aldermen

W. J. GAYNOR ON TAXATION PROBLEMS.

To Editor of the Journal:



I WAS one of the five who organized the movement in Brooklyn for consolidation ten years ago, which afterward grew into the Consolidation League, and we had the first hearing before the Legislature given upon the subject. Of course I am, therefore, pleased that he work has been accomplished. At the same time I deeply regret to see a charter passed which does not deal adequately with evils we had a right to see remedied. I may particularly specify the great subject of taxation. For more than a generation hundreds, if not thousands, of residents of the city of New York have been avoiding their just shares of personal taxation by taking nominal legal residence outside of the city. This is done because the power to levy personal taxes follows the person, or, in other words, belongs solely to the

jurisdiction in which a person has his legal, or voting, residence. The taxes which these people escape paying have, of course, to be levied upon other people; for the needed revenue must be collected. This is grossly unjust to the merchants and business people and people of moderate means, who have to stand their ground and bear the brunt. Why should such a state of things be perpetuated by the new charter, when it could have been so easily corrected?

I am one of those who deplore that the police should be allowed to have any control over the elections, or to have anything whatever to do with them. It is dangerous in the extreme. It is contrary to Anglo-Saxon practice and tradition, to suffer a military or semi-military force to have anything to do with elections. There the citizen should feel free. How such a thing came to be introduced into New York City, and the great evils that have come from it, we all know; but that it is to be perpetuated seems to be inconceivable.

But the great thing now is to inaugurate a government so intelligent and uncompromisingly active, vigilant and honest in the interest of the people who uphold and support government that it will be an object lesson to the whole country. This will never be done, however, with all the departments being subjected to the constant visitation, examination and control of the executive head. Let us lift the government up.

W. J. GAYNOR.

the Union League Club, and Jefferson M. Levy, as the representative of the Board of Trade and Transportation. President James C. Carter, of the Bar Association, will be asked to appoint a committee representing that organization, and will probably name the original committee to point out objections to the charter. This committee consisted of George L. Rives, John M. Bowers and Henry E. Howland. The Chamber of Commerce will also be requested to send representatives.

Roosevelt's Idea Unchanged.

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt said yesterday: "The only portions of the charter I have investigated are those relating to police, and I haven't changed my mind that these features are wholly bad."

How to Make Their Fight. The puzzling question to be decided at the conference is how the last protest should be made. The majority were of the opinion yesterday that the wisest course would be to send a committee to Albany to present the opposition to the charter to the

are anti-Gleason men, but the Mayor said yesterday that they would not dare vote against the charter and face the public. "If I had the power of Mayor Strong," said Mr. Gleason, "I would have signed the charter an hour after it reached my hands and have had it in Albany by night."

"I am only sorry that the Mayor of the Greater New York will not have respect to appointments to and removals from office the same power that is vested in me by the charter of Long Island City. I believe that the new Mayor should have the same control over the employees of the city as a man in private business has over his clerks. I have found it necessary at times to remove officials mighty quick."

Gleason a Candidate for Mayor. "I am a candidate for the Mayor of the Greater New York," Mayor Gleason added. "I want the office by the votes of the people, not by hold-over."

The Mayor maintained that Long Island City people want no more opportunities to be heard, and consequently no arrangements for public hearings will be made.

Numerous amendments have been prepared for the consideration of the Legislature after the Governor signs the charter. Among the most important of these is one in the hands of Assemblyman Perkins which provides for changes in the law regulating the licensing of pharmacists. The charter provides that the College of Pharmacy shall elect five pharmacists, who

A. P. FITCH'S PLEA FOR WISE ECONOMY.



THE most urgent need of the Greater New York is a wise economy in its administration.

The Greater New York should not be made a State. That would be impossible. There are too many legal and other difficulties in the way.

ASHEEL P. FITCH.

A. W. PETERS IN FAVOR OF THE STATE IDEA.



If I comprehend the situation, our people desire a return to an economical administration, so that the local burdens may be reduced, and this is the issue to be made and fought out. Almost every move of the present administration from the day it went into power has been to increase the taxes on our citizens. If the lavish expenditures now planned by the city officials are made, the \$33,000,000 limit of the city's credit will be reached and passed, which will mean still higher assessments.

There is a rapid transit scheme calling for \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and other public works that will require many more millions. I am opposed to raising the taxation of the people, because in the end, directly and indirectly, the poor people have to pay it.

The bad management generally of municipal affairs by the so-called reformers, the police bunnies, the forcing of public works and vast expenditures in one year—to create an army of voters—which should be spread over a number of years, will, as I believe, strengthen the chances of Democracy to return to power. And, permit me to say here, that Tammany, as it always has done in the past, will endeavor to represent the plain people of the city.

The new charter, of course, is a great thing for whichever party may be successful this Fall, because the nation-wide money it will be so large. The question of home rule ought to be settled, however. I think the creation of a separate State out of the consolidated territory would be the very best thing that could happen for the people of New York, because it would deliver them from the suburban and "hayseed" influence that has been dominant in Albany.

shall hold office for three years and transact all business pertaining to the legal regulation of the practice of pharmacy and to the examination and registration of pharmacists.

The Brooklynites claim that this scheme gives too much authority to the College of Pharmacy, and at the proper time they will back a bill providing that the Board of Pharmacists shall consist of two members elected by the College of Pharmacy, two by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and one by the German Apothecaries' Society.

For Police Captains.

And this bill, intended to change the charter in one of its details, provides that police captains who shall at any time in the past have been retired when receiving a salary of \$2,750, shall receive a pension of \$1,375, which is the pension provided by captains retiring in the future.

Assemblyman Perkins thinks that Brooklyn, Richmond County, and the part of

other cities which are to be part of the new municipality. They are wondering how they are going to avoid intolerable complications.

The trouble is caused by the fact that in New York and Brooklyn, and in the other cities which are a part of the Greater New York, street names are duplicated and reduplicated.

A letter addressed to any number on Broadway, Greater New York, might be delivered to the number on Broadway in this city, Brooklyn, Long Island City, or half a dozen other places.

The first thought of the post office officials was to ask that the names of the streets be changed. Objections began to arise at once. The changing of the street names would cause many mistakes by out-of-town correspondents. The changes could be made in a few days, but it would require years to get the new names learned and generally adopted.

Then, too, many of the names are historic. Residents of New York would never

GREATER CITY'S BIG DOCK FACILITIES.



MAYOR STRONG said yesterday: "The greatest single advantage from consolidation will come from the increased dock facilities. This is a point that most people have not thoroughly appreciated, chiefly because it is not generally known that it costs more for dockage here than in almost any other city in the country. Shippers have discovered this, however, and, in consequence, vessels with cargoes for interior cities go to Newport News, Baltimore or some other port."

"Now that our coast line is to include the Staten Island and Brooklyn shores we can build docks that would house the shipping of the world. There is deep water along the Staten Island coast, so the expense of constructing docks will not be great. Property along the shore is not of great value, and consequently will not cost as much when taken by condemnation proceedings as in the present New York. The fact of the docks being separated from the mainland does not matter, because goods can be loaded on the cars in which they are to be shipped to interior points, and the cars can be cheaply transferred on floats."

"This development will not only increase New York's commercial business, but it will provide employment for more men here, and as the docks will be scattered over new territory, the employees will live in those districts, instead of coming into the congested centers. This means a healthy natural growth, not further concentration along the present New York's overcrowded waterfront."

After consolidation takes effect the Dock Board will have the right to extend the wharfage facilities, and I have no doubt it will be done immediately.

As to the suggestion that the Greater New York should now become a State by itself, it seems to me it would be a bad move. I want no division of New York. I want an Empire State that will have influence in the councils of the nation. New York divided would lose its power in government affairs. Supremacy is a good thing. That is what we are forming a bigger city for. We expect in time to have the Empire City of the world, and it would be folly, when following this ambition, to surrender the Empire State of the Union.

Queens within the greater city should not be subjected to the same restrictions with regard to the slaughter of cattle as Manhattan and Bronx boroughs. In some parts of Richmond County every farmer is his own butcher, and they claim that it would be a great hardship to be obliged to obey the sanitary provisions made for New York City. A move will therefore be made so that territory outside the present New York shall be exempt from the slaughterhouse regulations.

HOW TO ADDRESS LETTERS

Many Street Names Duplicated in Greater New York, and the Problem Is Bothering Postal Officials.

The passage of the Greater New York charter has brought dismay to the Postmasters of New York, Brooklyn and the

consent to have the names of many of the chief streets changed so the same name could be saved for use in Brooklyn or Staten Island, and vice-versa.

The postal authorities gave up the plan, but they have evolved no other. Most of the postmasters expect to go out of office before long, anyway, and they are willing to leave the bothersome question for their successors.

It has been suggested, however, that the street names now in use be retained, and that in addressing letters to the new Greater New York the name of the borough to which the letter is to go be made a part of the superscription on the envelope, as is done with letters for London.

A JERKILL AND HYDE girl, who changes her personality continually from a woman of the world, an actress or an artist, to an animal. To-morrow, in SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

FOR NEXT MAYOR, LEVI P. MORTON.

Republican Machine Is Considering the Ex-Governor as a Nominee.

IF PLATT SAYS HE MAY.

Would Lose No Prestige as Chief Executive of the Greater City.

BLISS IS IN MUCH FAVOR, TOO.

Leaders Think the Secretary Would Enroll Many Citizens' Union Men Under His Standard.

For Mayor of Greater New York—Levi P. Morton. This is the latest state the vote-getting

qualities of which the Republican machine has considered.

Confronted by the necessity of running a straight ticket because of the action of the Citizens' Union in declaring that it would fuse with no party or faction, but put a ticket of its own in the field, the Republican leaders are hard up for available Mayorality timber.

At a meeting of leaders in a downtown business office yesterday it was agreed that ex-Governor Morton would make an admirable nominee if Platt would consent to have him named. It was argued that the ex-Governor would lose nothing in prestige by accepting such a nomination.

The only other names mentioned at the conference were those of Cornelius N. Bliss, Benjamin F. Tracy and Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg. Although Morton's nomination would be acceptable to the machine, Secretary Bliss is the more available from a machine point of view from the fact that he alone would be able to secure aid and support from those who are about to cast their fortunes with the Citizens' Union.

The machine leaders still have hope that fusion such as nominated Strong for Mayor may still be a possibility.

"I don't know anything about the proposal that Levi P. Morton be nominated," said Cornelius Van Cott, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, yesterday, "and would not at this time care to discuss his availability. As to party action this Fall, I believe that the Citizens' Union and other independent organizations should not name separate tickets until a conference has been held between all of the anti-Tammany elements."

"Such conferences resulted in the nomi-

GREECE'S KING THREATENS WAR.

Continued from First Page.

from remote parts of the Caucasus. There are more than 700 of them, their Greek ancestors having lived in the Caucasus for over a century.

"Greeks are coming from every country, and all this shows what an unconquerable spirit moves the Greek race at this moment. Their national sentiment is magnificent. They are prepared to make any sacrifice, and no loss can be too great for them."

"They will fight barefooted; they will fight even without food; they will

nation and election of Mayors Havemeyer, Cooper and Strong. We must, too, consult the wishes of the working people. I have no doubt that the Republican party can win if the right ticket be nominated."

GREEK PATRIOTS DEPART.

The Local Colony Parades to the Dock and Sees Its Fellows on Board the Champagne.

It was a day of patriotic exaltation. The meeting place of the Greek committee, in the Parthenon restaurant, in Roosevelt street, was crowded yesterday. There were stacks of guns and sabres in corners, which, tall, thin men tried to conceal jealously from strangers.

They were American guns of various ages—rifles, carbines, even shotguns—and one could see them vanish into long boxes, at which the steamer's men were cast inquisitive glances. "We have to save for our Government as much money as we can," said one of the guards, in ingenuous explanation.

At night they walked in a body, through Roosevelt, Oliver, Madison, Grand streets, the Bowery and Park row, carrying flags of Greece and the United States, and keeping time with the martial airs of twelve musical instruments, including a lyre.

The baggage train, which set off this morning, was a band of the Stars and Stripes. There were miniature guns and swords crossed at each side of the portrait.

No flag was admitted in the exquisitely graceful ornamentation of the Greek Committee's meeting place in Roosevelt street, except those of the United States and of the Hellenes. The latter made of silk and fringed with gold, fluttered in the breeze over a portrait, framed in natural roses, of King George, his wife, two sons and daughter. The baggage train, which set off this morning, was a band of the Stars and Stripes. There were miniature guns and swords crossed at each side of the portrait.

PROTEST BY GREECE.

Denounces the Blockade of Cretan Ports by the Powers—Warns Words for Gladstone.

Athens, March 26.—The Government has handed to the representatives here of the several powers a note protesting against the blockade of Crete. The note declares that in view of the bonds uniting the Greeks and the Christians of Crete the blockade, which is depriving the island of the means of provisioning itself, is contrary to the sentiments of humanity inspiring the powers.

The President of the Boule, in behalf of that body, has sent to Mr. Gladstone a message of gratitude for the stand he has taken in behalf of Greece and the Cretan Christians. The message says in part: "All your glorious life has been a life of combat for justice and liberty. Now that the Hellenic nation has risen to fight in favor of Crete, which is bedewed with blood, you come to uphold anew the rights of an oppressed race."

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